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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/462,716	08/06/2001	Patrick Schiavone	5310-02200	5431
35690	7590 - 06/30/2006		EXAMINER	
	ONS, HOOD, KIVLIN, F	GHYKA, ALEXANDER G		
700 LAVAC AUSTIN, T	CA, SUITE 800 CX 78701	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
1102111, 1			2812	
			DATE MAILED: 06/30/2006	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/462,716	SCHIAVONE ET AL.	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Alexander G. Ghyka	2812	
The MAILING DATE of this communication Period for Reply	appears on the cover sheet with	the correspondence address	
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RE WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFI after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory pe - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by st Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mearned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	G DATE OF THIS COMMUNICA R 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a rep. riod will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTH ratute, cause the application to become ABAI	ATION. ly be timely filed 1S from the mailing date of this communication. NDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status			
1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _ 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☐ 3 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for alloclosed in accordance with the practice under the practice of the practice.	This action is non-final. wance except for formal matter		
Disposition of Claims		.,,	
4) Claim(s) 1-4 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withen 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-4 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and Application Papers 9) The specification is objected to by the Example 10) The drawing(s) filed on 06 August 2001 is/and Applicant may not request that any objection to Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the core	drawn from consideration. Ind/or election requirement. Ininer. Ine: a)⊠ accepted or b)□ objecthe drawing(s) be held in abeyance rection is required if the drawing(s)	e. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).	
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the	Examiner. Note the attached (Office Action or form PTO-152.	
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for fore a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority docum 2. Certified copies of the priority docum 3. Copies of the certified copies of the papplication from the International Bur * See the attached detailed Office action for a	nents have been received. The sents have been received in Apportion of the sent received in Apport of the sent received (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	olication No eceived in this National Stage	
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB. Paper No(s)/Mail Date		Mail Date ormal Patent Application (PTO-152)	

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The Claims contain parenthesis with numerical references which refer to figures which are outside of the Claim. As it would be difficult for a practitioner in the art to reasonably ascertain the metes and bounds of the present Claims using the numbers in parenthesis, these Claims are properly rejected as being indefinite. Furthermore, the (") before and after the word corner should be removed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation

under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

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Claims 1-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Herd (EP 0 199 965) in view of Seward, Densification of Synthetic fused Silica under Ultraviolet irradiation, Journal of Non-Crystalline Solids 222, 1997, pgs 407-414.

The present Claims generally require after depositing a layer of silicon dioxide into the trenches, the deposited layer is densified with short wavelength light.

Herd discloses a method of fabricating isolation trenches in semiconductor devices, wherein the oxide is deposited and then irradiated with ultraviolet light. See column 4, lines 30-45 and Figures 1-5. With respect to Claim 4, Herd et al discloses flattening the oxide layer after exposure to ultraviolet light. See Figures 4 and 5.

Herd et al differs from the presently claimed invention in that it does not disclose that treating the oxide with ultraviolet light densifies it and does not disclose the wavelength and energy of the irradiation.

Seward et al is reled upon to disclose that ultraviolet irradiation densifies silica, and to disclose the energy and wavelength of the ultraviolet irradiation. See the Abstract , page 407, left column first paragraph and page 408, left column first full paragraph.

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It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art that treating silicon oxide with ultraviolet radiation as disclosed by Herd et al densifies it, as required by the present Claims, as Seward discloses that ultraviolet radiation densifies silicon oxide. A practitioner of the art would find it prima facie obvious that densification of the oxide would occur in light of the disclosure of Seward. Moreover, with respect to the ranges as required by Claims 2-3, where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, it is not inventive to discover the optimum or workable ranges by routine experimentation. See In re Aller, 105 USPQ 233, 235 (CCPA 1955). Moreover, the determination of the optimum or workable ranges of a variable, is characterized as routine experimentation. See *In re Antoine*, 559 F. 2d 618, 195 USPQ 6 (CCPA 1977). In this case, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to arrive at the presently claimed UV irradiation and energy in light of the disclosure of the Herd et al and Seward references as a matter of optimization. Furthermore, the recitation "minimizing the corner effect" has not been given patentable weight because the recitation occurs in the preamble. A preamble is generally not accorded any patentable weight where it merely recites the purpose of a process or the intended use of a structure, and where the body of the claim does not depend on the preamble for completeness but, instead, the process steps or structural limitations are able to stand alone. See In re Hirao, 535 F.2d 67, 190 USPQ 15 (CCPA 1976) and Kropa v. Robie, 187 F.2d 150, 152, 88 USPQ 478, 481 (CCPA 1951).

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Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alexander G. Ghyka whose telephone number is (571) 272-1669. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday during general business hours.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Lebentritt can be reached on (571) 272-1873. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

AGG June 21, 2006 ALEXANDER GHYKA PRIMARY EXAMINER

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